



The Seaxe



Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

Editor – Stephen Kibbey, 3 Cleveland Court, Kent Avenue, Ealing, London, W13 8BJ

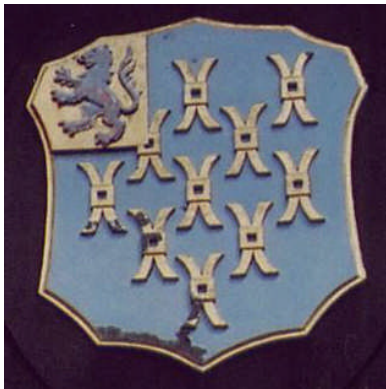
(Telephone: 020 8998 5580 – e-mail: stephen.kibbey@which.net)

No. 52

(Founded 1976)

September 2006

Summer visit to Lincolns Inn on Friday 23rd June 2006.



Arms used by the Honourable
Society of Lincoln's Inn

Lincolns Inn was the first summer visit by the society. Members were greeted at the main gate by Mr James Dewar of the Treasurers office who guided the party to three principal sites within the complex of historic buildings that constitute the "Inn". Our guide pointed out to the party that the Inn is more than an historic relic. It is primarily the home of an active Society of barristers and judges, who live out a large part of their professional lives within its walls. The Inn enables them to work and relax in a tranquil environment. The Inn is also involved in the training and accommodation of law students.

The first part of the visit was to the **Old Hall** built in 1490 in the 5th year of Henry VII reign. The Old Hall is considered to be one of the finest buildings in London and a visitor may be forgiven for thinking that they were in the Royal Palace of Hampton Court. The Hall was extended in 1624 when a bay with two bay windows were added along with wooden panelled screen surmounted by a clock. This work is attributed to Inigo Jones.

The party was breathtaken by the splendour of the heraldic glass windows which contain the arms of many eminent past members of the Inn including the arms of Sir Thomas Moore who was treasurer in 1511. Also displayed are the arms of eight of the fourteen members who became Prime Ministers. There were also arms of other members who had distinguished themselves in other walks of life. They include William Penn, David Garrick, Cardinal Newman, Lord Macaulay and Rider Haggard. It was difficult to prise the party away from such a heraldic delight, but we were assured there was better to come! Could there be better?

The party then moved to the Chapel. The Chapel was built between 1616 and 1622, It has an open crypt for the purpose of conducting and discussing legal business. The pews in the chapel are original, made in the Jacobean style by "Price the Joyner" for £220. It is true to say,



The east window in the chapel showing the arms of
228 Treasurers from 1680-1908.

that, if we were impressed by the Old Hall, the stained glass with which we were confronted was even more splendid. The sun shone through the massive east window over the altar. The achievements displayed here were on fire with colour and pageantry. The range of heraldic design was “jaw dropping”. The quality of the glass was a testament to the skills and craft of the glassworkers. It is understood that these panels are still being added to today. There are several panels of a religious nature attributed the Van Linge brothers. All the stained glass was removed during the second world war, and stored for protection.

It was difficult to see how things could get much better than the treat we had already seen, but it did! Our guide with his encyclopaedic knowledge of his subject had saved the best to last. The party was then taken to the Great Hall.

The Great Hall which serves the purpose of a dining and recreational hall for benchers (formally called Masters of the Bench), was built between 1843 and 1845, by the architect Philip Hardwick. The quantity and quality of heraldic achievements in this building can only be described as outstanding, not only glass panels but wall panels and framed panels. The Inn retains a heraldist and conservator to maintain its display and also to provide new additions to the display. This is in the person of Mr Baz Manning who is well known by many, It is understood that Mr Manning is in the process of creating a record of the Inn’s heraldic collection.

It has to be said of Lincolns Inn that the range and quality of their display of heraldry is truly outstanding. Clearly the institution has always set great value upon the use of heraldry to exemplify and

celebrate the lives and contributions of its members down the years. These arms not only underpin the value of heraldry but also form part of the cement of the institutions history. Here we concluded a most rewarding and enjoyable visit. However we were left with one anomaly to ponder upon.



Arms of Sir Henry Lacy, King Henry VII and Sir Thomas Lovell in Chancery Lane

What of the arms of Lincolns Inn itself? Their arms are to be found extensively throughout the Inn, upon chair backs, cut into masonry, engravings, on crockery, litterbins etc. and the charge a Mill-rind Or is to be found upon curtains, an excellent use of corporate heraldry. Our guide informed us that no Patent exists for the arms, which brings into question if they were granted by the College of Arms. Are they, therefore assumed arms, were they indeed recorded during the Visitations, no doubt someone will know this detail.

The arms used by The Honourable Society of Lincolns Inn: - ‘Azure semy of Mill-rinds Or, a canton Or charged with a lion rampant Purpure’. These arms originate from the first great patron of the Inn, Henry de Lacy the third Earl of Lincoln, who bore the rampant lion Purpure. The Mill-rinds are taken from the arms of Richard Kingsmill, Treasurer, who in 1580 secured the land permanently for the Inn.



Above – Clive Alexander inspects the arms in the Great Hall.

Left – Arms of John Donne.

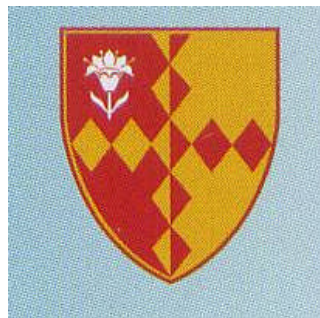


Dr. John Donne was preacher to the Inn. He preached at the dedication service on the opening of the chapel in 1623. Every night the chapel bell tolls a curfew at 9 p.m.; until comparatively recently there was one stroke for every year of the Treasurer's age. For at least a century it has also been the custom to toll the bell between 12.30 and 1.00 p.m, when news of the death of a bencher is received; and over the ages many a barrister has sent his clerk to find out who it is that has passed away. It is possible that the custom goes back to the days when Dr John Donne was Preacher to the Inn, and that it is an echo of this custom that is to be found in his *Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions*, first published in 1624. It is in one of these *Devotions*

that are to be found the fine words which (in modern spelling) run: "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

Summer visit to The Cathedral and Collegiate Church of St Saviour and St Mary Overie, Southwark, and The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Friday 21st July 2006.

Southwark Cathedral.



Arms of Council, Chapter, and College of Canons.

The visit to Southwark Cathedral and the Savoy chapel took place during a heat wave with temperatures reaching 32°C on the day. The high temperatures of the week forced a number of members to pull out of the visits and consequently the party was reduced to five. We were met in the Millennium courtyard by our guide who, for the next 90 minutes or so took us on a tour of the cathedral and gave us an interesting talk of the history of the building and the people who were associated with the church. There is a good mixture of heraldry to be found including hatchments, Royal Arms and numerous monuments including one to William Shakespeare. The following notes are a very brief account of some of the interesting past of this great building.

There have been three previous churches on the site of the present building. The first three all being destroyed by fire. A convent was founded on the site in 606 and in the 9th century a monastery was established by St Swithun, bishop of Winchester. The Domesday book confirms that bishop Osbern, bishop of Exeter held the land and minster at Southwark. In 1106 the minster was re-founded as an Augustinian priory church of St Marie by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester. In 1212 the priory caught fire and burnt down. It was rebuilt in 1220 in the Gothic style and is now the oldest Gothic style church in London. Henry, Cardinal Beaufort repaired the church after another fire in 1420 and four years later the King James I of Scotland married the Cardinal's niece Joan Beaufort here in the church.



Attributed arms of bishop Osbern of Exeter

The Beaufort arms are carved in a pillar which marks the entrance to his now demolished chapel in the south transept. At the reformation the monks surrendered the priory and outer buildings without resistance and retired on a pension. The outer buildings were given to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the King's Horse who planned to build his family house there. The church was rented back to the parishioners as the parish church of St Saviour's. In 1614 the parishioners had had enough of paying rent and so a group of the more wealthy members, known as the Bargainers, raised £800.00 to purchase the building from the king, James I. They also acquired the privilege of appointing their own ministers.



Arms of Henry, Cardinal Beaufort, 1420.

The writer and poet John Gower was buried here in 1408. His tomb and arms, '*Argent on a chevron Azure three leopards' heads Or langued Azure*', are to be seen, his crest is on a chapeau for his service to Richard II and Henry IV as poet laureate. The chapeau sits on a pot helm. The actual crest is difficult to make out but looks like a hog statant. Around his neck is a chain of SS's with a swan pendant. He was a contemporary of Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland.

Heresy trials were conducted in the Galilee chapel in 1555, during the reign of Mary I. Later, in 1607 William Shakespeare buried his brother Edmund here. The churchwarden's accounts record that he was buried with a '*fornoon toll of the Great bell...20 shillings*'. Morning funerals were unusual, most taking place at night. It is believed that Edmund's funeral was carried out early to give the

actors attending the funeral time to get back to the theatre for the afternoon performance. Dramatists John Fletcher and Philip Massinger are also buried here. From the top of the tower

Wenceslas Hollar drew his "long view of London" in 1618, a panorama which has become our definitive impression of London of the 17th century.



Arms of the old Priory of Southwark



Arms of the Diocese of Southwark

The visit to Southwark culminated in being shown into a side room where the guide had arranged for two grants of arms to be viewed. The first grant was that for the Diocese of Southwark, granted in 1905 and signed and sealed by the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Clarenceux, G.E.Cockayne and Norroy, William Weldon. The Diocese of Southwark was created in 1905 and the church was raised to the status of Cathedral in that year. The shield illustrated upper right is on Church house in the precinct of Westminster Abbey. The second grant was that to the Council, Chapter and College of Canons granted in 2003.

To return briefly to John Gower, he affords a bridge for us between the morning visit and the visit to the Savoy Chapel. Gower wrote three major works. His head rests upon these books on his tomb. He wrote in French *Speculum Meditantis*, in Latin *Vox Clamantis*, and in English *Confessio Amantis*. In *Vox Clamantis* he takes as its subject the state of England and incorporates commentary on the Peasant's Revolt 1381. Gower took the side of his patron, Richard II. During the course of their rebellion the mob attacked and destroyed the palace of the Savoy built by John of Gaunt.

After lunch we moved on to the Savoy Chapel in the Strand, the spiritual home for the members of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy.

The chapel is located in the Savoy, a small district in central London covering half the Strand and bordered in the south by the river Thames. Peter of Savoy was given the estate by Henry III in 1246. On Peter's death the Savoy, as it has since been called, was given to Edmund the 1st Earl of Lancaster, by his mother, Queen Eleanor. Edmund's great-great granddaughter, Blanche, inherited the estate. Her husband John of Gaunt built a magnificent palace there, which twice drew the attention of the London mob, the first in 1377 and the second during the Peasants Revolt in 1381, in which the palace was destroyed. On 19th February 1377 the radical Oxford theologian John Wyclif was summoned to account for his teachings in front a panel in St Paul's church headed by the Lord Bishop of London, William Courtnay. A number of Wyclif's supporters attended as did his patron John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and the Marshal, Henry Percy. The Earl Marshal requested that Wyclif might be allowed to sit; but the Bishop of London replied that he must stand and remain uncovered, for he appeared there as a criminal, and no



The interior of the chapel.

criminal could be allowed to sit in the presence of his judges. John of Gaunt, in great anger, turned to the Bishop and exclaimed in a voice loud enough to be heard by the entire assembly, "... that he would humble his pride, and the pride of every arrogant bishop in the kingdom". The bishop made a reply which only increased the Duke's anger. He replied "...that rather than sit there and be insulted by a priest, he would drag him out of the church by the hair on his head". The mob that had formed outside St Paul's started to get agitated and tried to get to the Duke. He later stormed out of the church and proceeded to Parliament where he introduced a motion that from that day forth all the privileges of the citizens of London should be annulled; and that there should no longer be a lord mayor, sheriff, or other magistrates and the entire jurisdiction of the city be given to Lord Percy, the Marshal of England. On hearing this the citizens went on the rampage first pillaging the Marshalsea, where Lord Percy lived before moving on to the Savoy where they killed a

priest believing him to be Lord Percy in disguise. They ransacked the Palace destroying everything they could lay their hands on and to add insult to injury they displayed the Duke's arms upside down – the sign of a traitor. In 1399 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster died. Henry IV declared the Duchy of Lancaster to be a distinct and personal prerogative of the Sovereign.

At the start of the sixteenth century. Henry VII planned a great hospital for the "pouer nedie people" leaving in his will the money to carry out the work, which was completed and licenced in 1512. Drawings show that it had a dormitory, dining hall and three chapels. The Hospital lasted for two hundred years but suffered from poor management. The historian Stow noted that the hospital was being misused by "loiterers, vagabonds and Strumpets".

In 1702 the hospital was dissolved, and the buildings were used for other purposes. In the 19th century the buildings were demolished and new buildings were erected. Only the hospital's main chapel, dedicated to John the Baptist remained. After fires in the middle of the nineteenth century gutted the chapel, it was rebuilt by Sydney Smirke and reopened in 1865 Most of the present building dated from this time; only part of the outer wall dates from 1502. Thomas Willement designed the magnificent heraldic ceiling displaying the arms of the Dukes of Lancaster. The arms of subsequent monarchs since Willements' time have been added to keep the ceiling up to date.

In the 1754-56 illegal marriages were carried out by the incumbent, John Wilkinson. He was arrested, tried and transported. Strangely enough in the 1880's the chapel became fashionable for upper-class weddings. The Savoy Chapel has never been a Chapel Royal or a Royal Peculiar in the usual sense. It is a private Chapel of the sovereign in the right of the Duchy of Lancaster, exempt from any Bishop's jurisdiction. It is also the chapel of the Royal Victorian Order, an order of chivalry in the personal gift of the monarch. The heraldry to be seen here, displays royal arms and those associated with the Duchy and Victorian Order.

Between 1816-20 the old Savoy hospital buildings were pulled down and cleared to make way for the approach road to



Arms of the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy

Waterloo Bridge. Over the Great Gate, were the arms of the patron of the hospital, Henry VII along with his badges of the rose, fleur-de-lis, and portcullis. Only the Savoy Chapel remains of the large buildings which stood on the site of John of Gaunt's great palace. In 1890 the chapel was the first place of worship to be lit by electricity. On the occasion of his coronation King George VI commanded that the chapel should become the chapel of the Royal Victorian Order.



Prototype badge of the Order rejected by Queen Victoria.

The Royal Victorian Order was instituted on 21st April 1896 by Queen Victoria as an Order with which she could reward personal service to her on her own initiative rather than by ministerial recommendation. The Queen was interested in founding an Order as early 1890 when a prototype badge was provided for her. The badge was supplied to the Queen's personal secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby by Garrards in August 1890 for the sum of £2.10s. The Queen did not like it and said it should be a star. Further discussions took place between the Queen and her secretary concerning the possible jealousies which might arise and that ministerial advice would be required in its distribution. The Queen commented, "The Queen did not intend this." She did however agree that the decoration should be dissimilar to other decorations in order to increase its value and that strict rules should not be laid down. The Queen was also adamant that the Order was not to be awarded to women. Women were not admitted to the Order until 1936, when King Edward VIII altered the statutes for both the Royal Victorian Order and the Royal Victorian Chain. The Chain was founded in many ways to match the Hohenzollen House Order and other similar European family Orders. It was founded by King Edward VII in 1902. Although the chain adopted the badge of the Royal Victorian Order it has never been part of that Order. It became the award bestowed on non-Christian sovereigns as a mark of respect without reference to the Garter.

The Insignia of the Order underwent a complete redesign in 1937, when the ribbon colour was also changed. The original Star and Badge bore the figure of Britannia, which was replaced by the profiles of King George V and Queen Mary. The ribbon, originally purple, was changed to pink with grey border stripes. For military bestowals the Insignia did not change, but a central grey stripe was added to the centre of the ribbon; on the original ribbon this was a red stripe. Today the badge consists of a white enamelled cross of eight points, bearing in the centre the circlet ensigned with the Imperial Crown and within the circlet the cipher VRI in gold on crimson. The ribbon is dark blue edged with three narrow stripes, red, white and red.

The Order has five classes – Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders and Dames Commanders, Commanders, and Members of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.

The arms at present used by the Queen as Duke of Lancaster were exemplified and approved in June 1962. The arms are those of England differenced by a label azure, each pendant charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. The shield is surmounted by a gold peer's helm with a red mantling doubled ermine. The crest is a lion statant guardant gorged with a label as in the arms, and crowned with a coronet composed of four crosses formy and four fleurs-de-lis or. Beneath the shield is the motto Sovereign. There are no supporters.

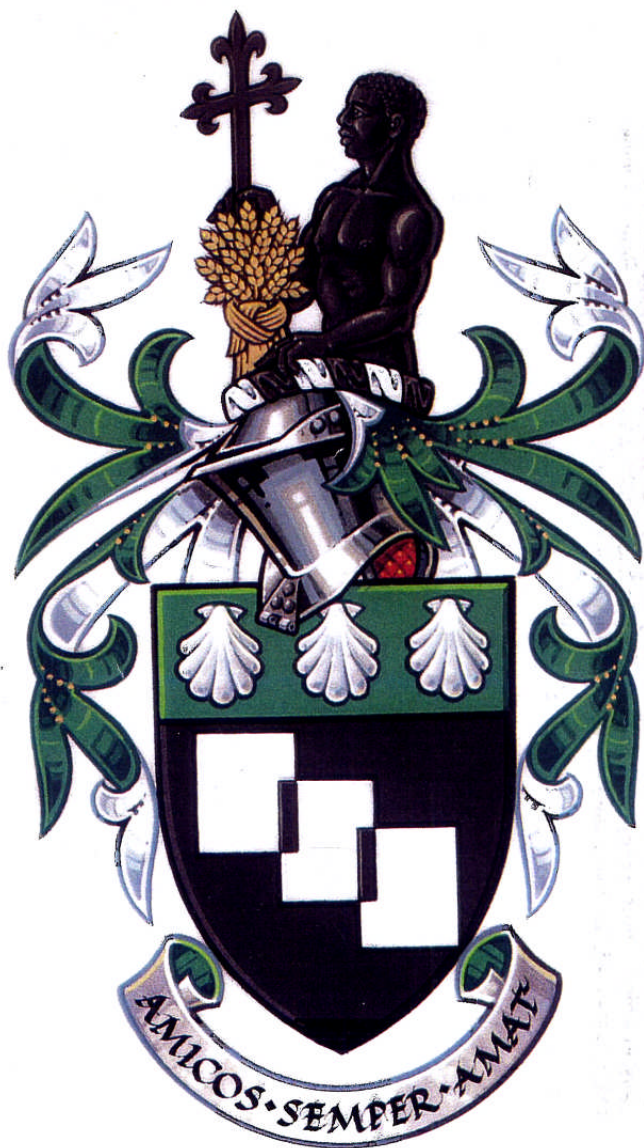
The Royal Victorian Chain and the Star of the Royal Victorian Order



The Royal Victorian Chain presented to King George VI by his father King George V. Lower are examples of the Star of the Royal Victorian Order.

The above article on the visit to Southwark Cathedral and Savoy Chapel are generally based on notes provided on the day by Mr Clive Alexander. In addition the information and illustrations for the Royal Victorian Order were obtained from '*Royal Insignia – British and Foreign Orders of Chivalry from the Royal Collection*', by Stephen Patterson, 1997.

The Armorial Bearings of Brian North Lee F.S.A. of Chiswick.

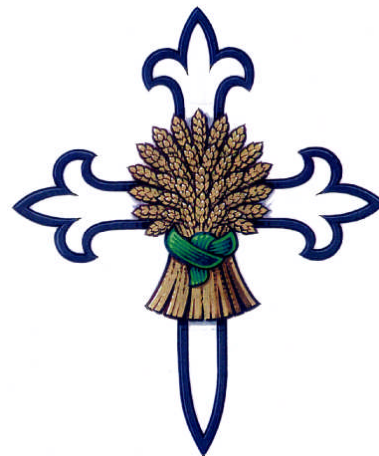


Arms: Sable three billets in bend Argent overlapping on a chief Vert three escallops Argent.

Crest: Upon a helm with a wreath Argent and Sable a demi-African man Sable supporting with the dexter hand a garb Or issuing therefrom a cross flory fitchy sable mantled vert doubled Argent.

Motto: Amicos semper amat (He loves his friends forever).

The rationale behind the arms are described by the grantee. "The date of the grant was 27 December 2001, my 65th birthday. The billets represent in a sense bookplates, on the subject of which I've written many books. The escallops stand for pilgrimage, for throughout my life I've visited pilgrim shrines. The demi African man indicates my having lived in Africa and ever since kept in touch with Ghana. The garb Or represents my farming ancestry, for my forbears were farmers in Leicestershire (notably at Barsby and South Croxton) from at least the thirteenth century. The cross simply



designates my Christian faith. I liked the green tincture to the mantling, too, since grass and fields are green. The blazon of my armorial badge is: A cross flory fitchy Argent fimbriated Sable surmounted by a garb Or banded Vert". The agent for the arms was our patron, Hubert Chesshyre, Clarenceux King of Arms.

Brian North Lee is a leading authority on bookplates. Along with Peter Summers he founded the Bookplate Society in 1972. He has written over thirty books on the subject, the last being 'Scottish Bookplates' with Ilay Campbel to be published later this year. There are a number of books published by the Bookplate Society which will be of interest to members. 'Some Bookplates of Heralds and related Ex-Libris', 2003, and 'Bookplates from Mussett's Heraldic Office' both by Brian North Lee. Brian has also published 'British Royal Bookplates – and Ex-Libris of related families' published by Scolar Press, 1992, This book provides a valuable insight to the heraldry used by the Royal family. This year also saw the publication of 'Bookplates in the Trophy Style' by Paul Latcham. This book is copiously illustrated, all armorial showing Chippendale and spade type shields. A must for every heralds library.

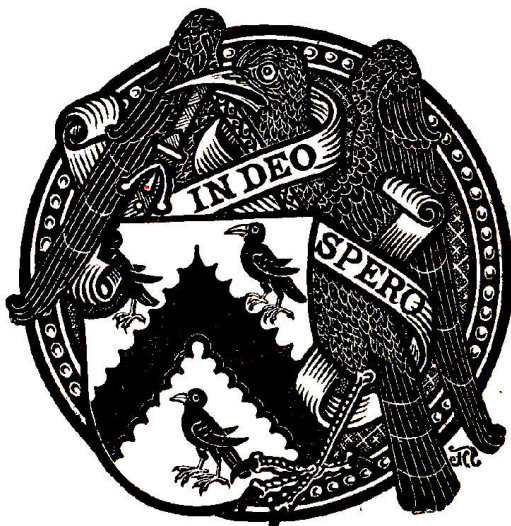
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Heraldic Bookplates

Armorial bookplates originated in Germany, c. 1470 and within fifty years had spread to other European countries. They first appeared in England in the sixteenth century, the earliest being the plate of Sir Nicholas Bacon (1509-1579) and is dated 1574. The illustration on the next page is from the 1576 edition of Gerard Legh's *'The Accedens of Armory'* and is identical to that on the bookplate. The bookplate was a hand-coloured woodcut, and probably printed by Richard Tottel of Fleet Street to mark Bacon's gift of seventy volumes to Cambridge University Library. It was not until the seventeenth century that bookplates became more prominent in Britain becoming very popular in the 1690's. The surge in popularity appears to be due to one William Jackson, whose engraving shop was near the Inns of Court. He was responsible for most of the Oxford and Cambridge College bookplates. At this time the style of the arms,



Illustration of the arms as depicted on Sir Nicholas Bacon's bookplate



Bookplate of Sir W.H. St John Hope
by J.Forbes Nixon

flowers and fountains. From 1780 the Chippendale style started to give way to the spade shield type plate. This type was more chaste and refined with festoons or wreaths and were particularly suited to the period.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century saw a renaissance in heraldic art. Artists such as George W. Eve, Charles W. Sherborn, T. Erat Harrison, and J. Forbes Nixon produced work of the highest quality. Examples of their work can be seen on this and the following page. George Eve produced numerous bookplates for the Royal family as well as designing and producing invitation cards etc.



Bookplate by T.Erat Harrison, 1891

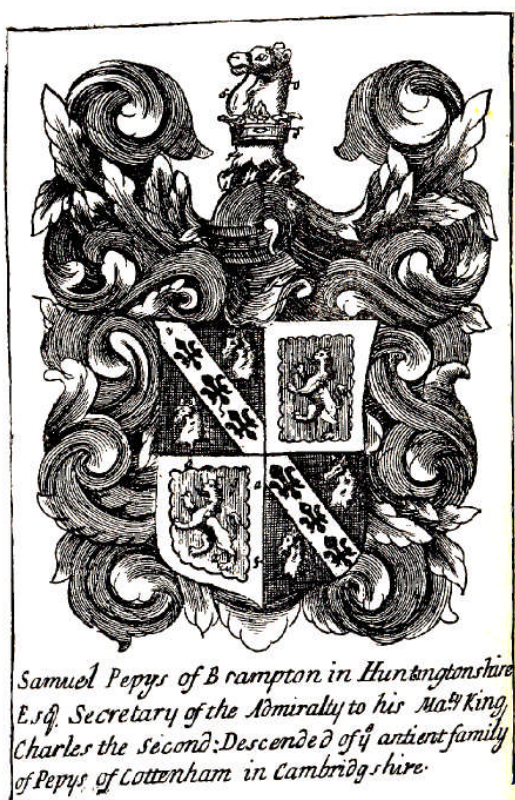
Some armorial bookplates



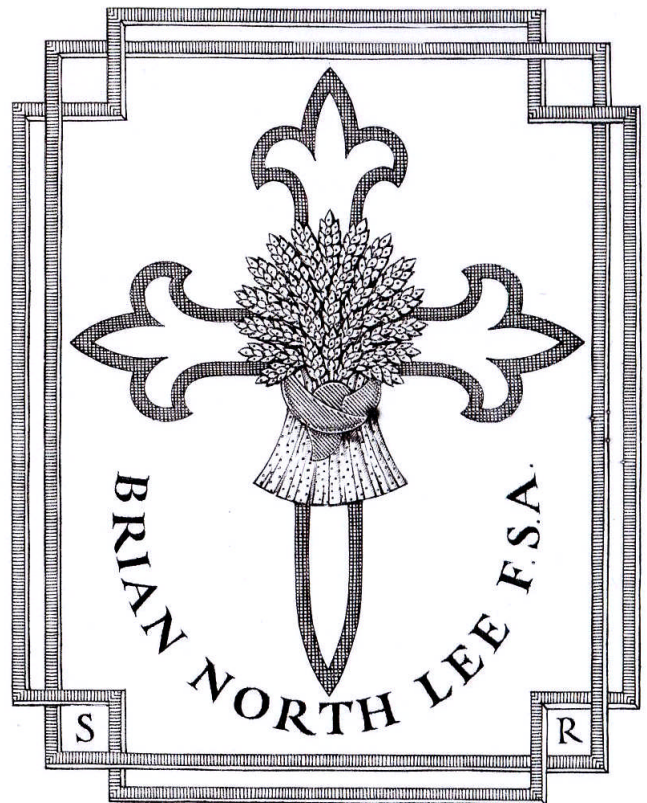
The Right Honourable Sir John Warren, By
C.W. Sherborne, 1888.



The Countess of Derby, wife of the 15th Earl
By George W. Eve, 1899



Bookplate of Samuel Pepys, 1680. Described
by George W. Eve as "...hard to beat for pure
ugliness unmitigated by any one good point".



Copper-engraved badge bookplate by Stanley Reece

Did you know...?

... that on 28th January 1965 a new ordinary was created in the Royal Proclamation of The National flag of Canada – the ‘Canadian Pale’. The official blazon of the flag is: *Gules on a Canadian Pale Argent a Maple leaf of the first*. The Maple leaf was chosen for its simple outline and Canadian associations – Canada has at least nine different native species. The essential feature of the design is that the centre pale on which the Maple leaf is positioned is to have square proportions. This caused a bit of a problem with the blazoning. If the flag was to comprise of three pales with the Maple leaf on the centre pale the blazon would be: *Gules on a Pale Argent a Maple leaf of the first*. This blazon could produce a design with three pales each a third of the width which was not what was wanted. Sir Conrad Swan, who at the time was Rouge Dragon and was the consultant to the Canadian government, requested Her Majesty to decree that this square pale should be designated a ‘Canadian Pale’. Her Majesty agreed and therefore when the flag was proclaimed the Canadian pale came into existence.

For a fuller account see ‘A King in Canada’ by Sir Conrad Swan, pp. 242-247.



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Hatchment hunting in Holland with a train, tram and bus ticket.

The following is an account by Peach Froggatt of a trip she made with husband Joss many years ago.

“Staying in the Hague. Breakfast talk... where are we going today? Hogebeintum I replied. Where is it? How do we get there? I have no idea I answered but we will get a tram to the station then a train to Leeuwarden, then start asking.



Memorial to Sophia Lucretia van Nijsten

Arriving at Leeuwarden we go next door to the bus station (I had Hogebeintum/Hegebeintum on a piece of paper as every town has a different dialect). Showing the paper to the inspector he pointed to a bus. I gave the paper to the driver who then asked the passengers, (I have no idea what was said) but we were on our way. Many miles later when we stopped at some cross-roads we were told “Off! Off!” and were left in no mans land; windswept fields, dikes, the odd tree or two. No sign of traffic. What now? Then looking in another direction I saw a small yellow dot on the horizon and along came a minibus. I gave the driver my piece of paper and said “kerk please” and again we were on our way. The country-side was much the same for miles, then sitting on a green mound we saw a little gem of a church.

The bus took us right up to the door and thanking the driver I asked the return time. It would be two hours. On opening the door of the church I said “look we need two days, as we were met with a magnificent display of hatchments from diamond shape to cases – all in good condition.

After having a Kodak benefit using up film, we retired outside to eat our packed lunch, where someone had put a seat in just the right spot. Lovely view, grand day and to make things perfect, gran dressed in bonnet, shawl and clogs came out of one of the cottages to tend her garden. Then back inside for more photos and notes and it was time to take our leave.

I suggested we walk down to the cross-roads to wait. Looking around not even a push bike in sight Joss remarked that it was going to be an expensive taxi ride back to the station. Then looking in the opposite direction from the one the bus had departed, lo and behold a yellow dot appeared. It was the same driver. I said train station please and we were on our way but not the same way as we had come. This time more villages, very pretty, till we came to a small town and was told Off! Off! The driver pointing to the bus stop on the far side of the road. In a few minutes a bus arrived, "train station please". Then a pleasant ride back to Leeuwarden where the train was waiting to take us back to Den Haag, the tram and home".

Hogebeintum in the Dutch Province of Friesland lies on the coast of the Waddenzec opposite the North sea Island of Ameland. Ameland is one of a string of West Trisian islands that extend along the Dutch Coast at a distance of 16miles from the shore and separated from the coastline by the Waddenzee. The arch shaped line of islands shelters it from the waves of the North Sea and also provide a haven for many species of birds some use it for winter quarters others for spring nesting.

Hogebeintum sits on an artificial mound called a 'warft' or 'wart' to protect the inhabitants from flooding by tidal waves. The church is a typical North Netherlands church with its steeple, and roofed with a stepped gable and tiny graveyard. The church contains sixteen hatchments or memorial plaques, many memorial stones and beautiful manorial pews.



Catharina Imilia van Nijsten 1656-1694 (top) and her husband d. 1721 (bottom).

The Memorial plaques

The church in Hogebeintum boasts no less than 16 wooden memorial tablets, or memorial plaques, upholding the memory of former inhabitants of the nearby Harsta Estate. These plaques are in excellent condition, and, seen together, richly illustrate the development of memorial tablets.

In the 16th century, the oldest plaques were round and small in diameter. In the beginning of the 17th century, these took on a square shape and were hung with one of the points upward. Later, they became rectangular, as well as higher and more decorative. Ultimately, they turned into veritable cases, with pillars on both sides. Although the round plaques cannot be seen in

Hogebeintum, the few square ones date back to before 1700. The various symbols (such as the skull and crossbones, the reapers and the hourglasses, which may seem macabre to contemporary eyes) were potent reminders of man's mortality, typical of the age.

The sixteen memorial plaques contain the names of the descendants of Barthold van Nijsten and Margareta Huygh, starting with their eight daughters:

1. Debora Catharina van Nijsten (d. 1706), widow of Keimpo van Fellenius, (R)
2. Johanna Maria van Nijsten (1675 - 1748), (C)
3. Sophia Lucretia van Nijsten (1670 - 1761), (C)
4. Wabina Susanna van Nijsten (d. 1701), (R)
5. Louise Albertina van Nijsten (d. 1689), (S)
6. Margaretha Cornelia van Nijsten (1659 - 1718), (R)
7. Ava Sophia van Nijsten (1658 - 1714), widow of M. van Vierssen and Julius van Bijma, (R) and
8. Catharina Imilia van Nijsten (1656 - 1694), (S) and her husband d.1721 (R)

Further, there are 2 grandchildren of the van Nijsten - Huygh couple, the second son and only daughter of their son Petrus Florentius:-

1. Bartholt Pieter van Nijsten (d. 1732), (C) and
2. Louisa Albertina van Nijsten (d. 1722) (C). Another plaque is of the sister-in-law of this Petrus Florentius: Anna Botma van Aitzema (d. 1722), (C)

Other plaques include:-

1. Daniel Block Schepper (d.1785) (C)
2. Bartholt Jan de Schepper (d.1794) (C)
3. Imilius Jonnus de Schepper (1790) (C)

Abbreviations :

(R) – Rectangle

(C) – Case

(S) - Square

Peach Froggatt

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New Publications

A lot of activity has been going on North of the border in the way of heraldic publications. The Heraldry Society of Scotland, with assistance from The St Andrews fund for Scots Heraldry has just published the first two in what is planned to be a series of Armorial with Scottish connections. The first two Armorial are 'The Dublin Armorial of Scottish Nobility' edited by Leslie Hodgson, and 'The Dunvegan Armorial' edited by John & Eilean Malden. Both Armorial are in full colour and are limited to 500 copies each. They are of superb quality, extremely reasonably priced, (£25 and £35 respectively for non-members) and are a joy to look at. A must for every heralds' bookshelf.

For the more academic minded 'Scotland's Historic Heraldry' by Bruce A. McAndrew has just been published by The Boydell Press. At £90.00 it's not cheap but there are 563 pages of print with dozens of coloured illustrations and pedigrees of Scotland's great and the good, (and not so good). The index of 67 pages gives an indication of the detail provided within the text.



MARIAN MILES – RIP

The heraldry world is the poorer, and many people have lost a loved and respected friend with the death of Marian Miles.

Marian was the only child of an English father who died young, and a Danish mother who brought her up in this country. Her only other family were her cousins in Denmark.

Marian had several careers; from the GLC Financial Section she became one of the pioneers at the newly opened Festival Hall, after a spell with British Airways she went into teaching. She was always an efficient and well-loved colleague. Her service in the WRNS Reserve, where her clear thinking and decisiveness were invaluable, was rewarded with the MBE as well as the Reserve Decoration

Her happy marriage to Peter was sadly short, but she faced life bravely and positively. She and Peter had become involved with the Chilterns Heraldry Group, and this interest led her into the wider field of the Heraldry Society, where she became its highly efficient secretary, and made many new friends, here and at the Heraldic Conferences which she attended with great enthusiasm, and indeed gave a well-received lecture. Her other interests included her delightful garden, beautiful lace-making, the Prayer Book Society, and of course, her much loved cats. She was a dedicated and active worker in local charitable and church affairs, and became a Steward at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

She remained a pillar of the Chilterns Heraldry Group, becoming its treasurer, and was famed for her lunchtime hospitality for speakers at meetings, and for organising the splendid teas afterwards.

During the last two years of ill-health, Marian showed great courage and determination to keep active and involved in events. Even after admission to the Hospice she remained in charge as long as she was able.

Marian will be remembered with affection and gratitude for her kindness, her generosity, and for her love of life which she shared with so many of us.

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Next Meetings

*AGM followed by East Indiamen and other
Pirates*

Andrew Gray
Saturday 9th September

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Slater's Travels
Stephen Slater
Saturday 7th October

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Heraldic Curiosities
Stuart Whitefoot
Saturday 4th November

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Meetings are held at the Guide Hut in Bury Street, Ruislip – part of the Manor Farm, Library, Great Barn group of buildings and are usually on the first Saturday of each month. Meetings will be followed by tea and biscuits.

Visitors are most welcome

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Subscriptions

For 2006/07 are now due and are unchanged at:-

£6.00 for full membership
£4.00 for Country membership

Please give or send your cheque to The Hon. Treasurer or to any member of the committee.

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The Society's Website

For up to date information on the Society's activities visit our website at www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk

Officers and Committee

<i>Chairman</i>	Stephen Kibbey
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Marjorie Kirby
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	Stuart Whitefoot
<i>Minutes Secretary</i>	Margaret Young

Committee
Nan Taylor, Ron Brown
Kay Holmes

All correspondence regarding this edition and articles for future editions should be sent to The editor, 3 Cleveland Court, Kent Avenue, Ealing, London W13 8BJ. Tel. 020 8998 5580



The Bull and the Dolphin from the set of four, commonly known as the Dacre beasts. The beasts represent different members of the Dacre family. The red bull is the crest of Thomas, Lord Dacre (1467-1525). It was Thomas who commissioned the set. The dolphin represents his wife, Elizabeth de Greystoke (1471-1516). The four beasts, the other two being a gryphon and ram originally stood in the largest Great Hall in Cumbria, Naworth Castle in 1335. They can now be seen in the V & A museum in London.